

# Herald Tribune

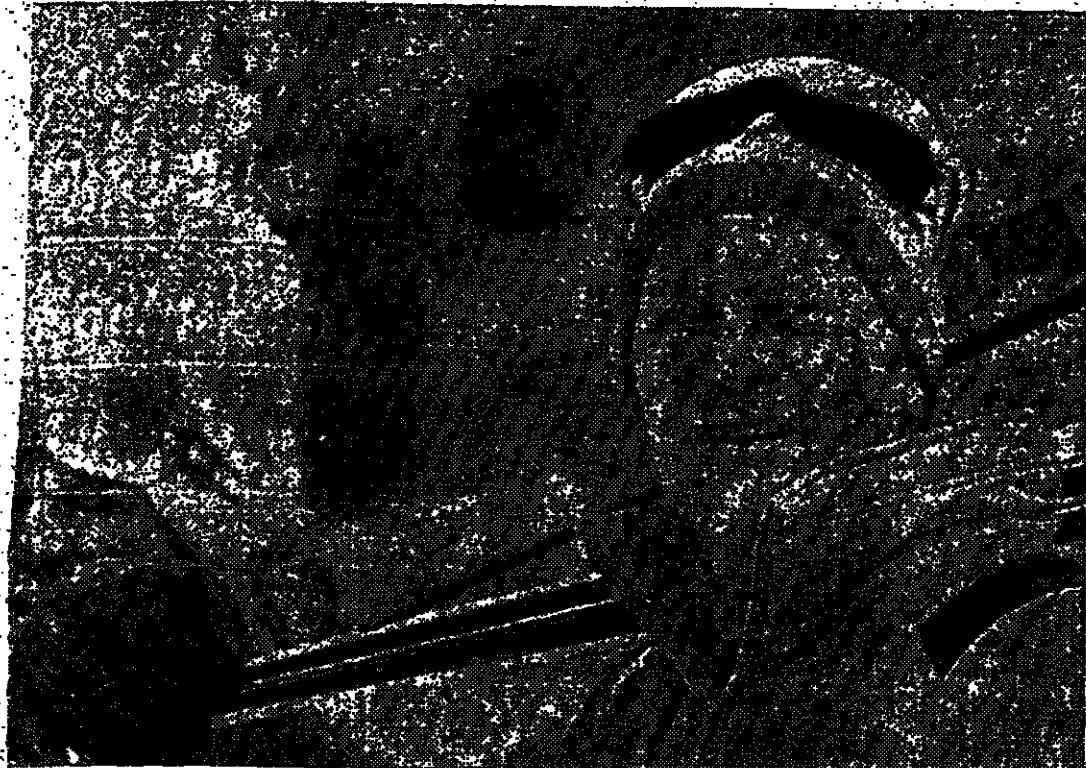
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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Clear, Temp. 10-15 (50-60). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, Temp. 12-18 (54-64). Yesterday's Temp. 9-13 (48-55). CHANNING: Moderate, Windy, Temp. 12-15 (54-60). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 12-15 (54-60). Yesterday's Temp. 9-13 (48-55). ADDITIONAL WEATHER FORECAST PAGE 2.

28,596

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1974

Established 1887



IN VACATION—President Ford carries skis on shoulder after an hour on slopes.

## Nation's First Skiing President

### Ford, With Flashy Ski Suit, Revels on Slopes in Rockies

By Carroll Kilpatrick

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 23 (WP)—President Ford went skiing here yesterday and today, spending a Christmas vacation in one of the flashiest ski suits on the slopes.

Two hours after arriving here yesterday, he boarded a chair lift. The temperature was a few degrees above zero and a light snow was falling.

"It's great to be out here," Mr. Ford said before settling on the lift for a sudden take-off that almost bounced him off the chair.

Recovering quickly, he waved about 100 bystanders as he disappeared in the mist and snow.

Secret Service agents, ski instructor Dennis Hoeger and two members of the Vail Ski Patrol accompanied the President. The resident "sat down" once on the first trip down the slopes, Mr. Hoeger told reporters.

Multicolored Outfit  
Mr. Ford was dressed in an orange parka with black-edged ash on the shoulders, black pants, red boots, and an orange and white stocking cap. The resident appeared to be in great spirits.

Secret Service men and aides were inconspicuous as the President ordered, and few of the thousands of vacationers in this Rocky Mountain resort seemed aware of the presence of the Ford family.

This morning he took a gondola car up Vail Mountain in right, cold, sunny weather, but within 30 minutes it was snowing in the area.

On the way here from Washington, the nation's first skiing resident told newsmen that he would divide his time about equally between work and skiing.

When asked about decisions he must make on the economy and energy, he said he would continue to study the issues but probably would make no decisions until after he returns to Washington Jan. 2.

When a reporter asked if he thought the American people would be upset about his taking holiday at this time, he replied:

"I think the fact that I'm working about half the time, that I have worked, I think seven days a week, 10 to 12 hours a day, I think they understand it."

## Paper in Beirut Says Iran Sends Arms to Egypt

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Iran will provide Egypt with several kinds of defensive weapons, including a modern radar network, and will train Egyptian pilots to fly American-made F-4 fighter-bombers, the newspaper Al-Nahar said today.

In an undated dispatch, the newspaper quoted informed diplomatic sources as saying that the Iranian military aid to Egypt will also include specific kinds of electronic equipment which the Egyptian Army needs.

The newspaper said that Egyptian-Iranian talks on military aid have been going on for some time, but detailed talks were carried out during the current visit to Egypt of the Iranian chief of staff, Gen. Gholam Reza Aslari.

Gen. Aslari arrived in Cairo last Tuesday and conferred with President Anwar Sadat Saturday. The newspaper recalled that Iran has promised to provide Egypt with \$1 billion in economic aid.

and I think you're the best witness, aren't you?"  
Mr. Ford, his son Michael and his wife, Gayle, and their daughter Susan and her friend, Barbara Manfuso of Washington, came here aboard the presidential aircraft, Jack and Stephen Ford met their parents here.

## To Eliminate Misunderstanding

### Kissinger Says U.S., Russia Amended Arms Pact Terms

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an interview made public yesterday, said that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to alter the wording of the Vladivostok arms-control accord to insure that reductions in each side's nuclear forces could be negotiated before the accord expires in 1985.

This change, apparently made to meet the objections of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and others that the tentative agreement did not provide for reductions before 1985, was effected in the formal and still secret *aide-memoire* initiated by the two sides after the recent Vladivostok meeting, Mr. Kissinger said.

The *aide-memoire* contains the agreements reached by President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, in Vladivostok on Nov. 24. It was not completed until Dec. 10 when Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin initiated it.

Substantial Criticism  
The 16-day delay in completing the *aide-memoire* was never fully explained by American officials. Mr. Kissinger's disclosure in his interview with *Newsweek* magazine, however, indicates that the language was altered to meet some substantial criticism of the accord.

In Vladivostok, Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev agreed to a ceiling of 3,400 on each side's long-range bomber and missile force, of which 1,320 missiles could be armed with multiple warheads, the so-called MIRVs.

As part of the Vladivostok accord, the two nations said that the new agreement—which will probably be signed when Mr. Brezhnev visits Washington in the spring—will include a provision for further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-81 on the question of further limitations and possible reductions of strategic arms in the period after 1985.

Mr. Jackson complained that not only was the agreed ceiling too high but also that the accord "gratuitously foreclosed even the possibility of strategic arms reductions" until after 1985. He called this "a bitter disappointment."

Mr. Kissinger, in his interview, was asked if it were possible to achieve reduction before 1985. "Yes," he replied. "In fact, we have covered that in the *aide-memoire*."

A number of people gained the impression that the reductions were to start only after 1985, he continued. "The Vladivostok announcement, in fact, said that the negotiations should start no later than 1980 for reductions to take place after 1985."

As Soon as Possible  
"That has now been eliminated from the *aide-memoire* because it was never intended to preclude

## No Newspaper Tomorrow

The International Herald Tribune will not publish tomorrow, Christmas Day. Kiosks throughout Europe and our facsimile operation in England will be shut down and, while we would like to publish, we would not be able to make more than a token distribution. We regret this inconvenience. In the meantime, we wish you a merry Christmas.

## Ford Asks CIA Report On Its Role

### Alleged Domestic Acts to Be Probed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—President Ford today ordered a report from the Central Intelligence Agency about allegations of widespread domestic spying by the agency, and three congressional probes of the CIA were scheduled.

Mr. Ford, on vacation in Vail, Colo., ordered Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to get a CIA report to him on the issue "within a matter of days," a spokesman said. Mr. Kissinger was given the directive in his capacity as head of the National Security Council, which coordinates federal intelligence operations.

Mr. Kissinger, in turn, asked Ambassador Richard Helms for a report on the alleged domestic spying during the period when Mr. Helms was director of the CIA. Mr. Helms is now U.S. envoy to Iran.

A Justice Department official said earlier today that acting Attorney General Lawrence Silberman "has been in touch" with CIA Director William Colby about the allegations and "the matter is under review."

Justice Probe Denied  
But at the vacation White House in Colorado, Press Secretary Ronald Wess said it was incorrect to conclude that the Justice Department was taking its own action. "The Justice Department has no role at all... at the moment," he said. Mr. Wess insisted that "there was no order to the Justice Department to lay off."

Mr. Silberman, setting Justice Department aside during the vacation, said that the Justice Department was not investigating the matter. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Colby and other CIA officials, meanwhile, refrained from public comment as they met at the agency's headquarters in Washington, Va., to discuss developments triggered by the New York Times account, published yesterday (NYT Dec. 23).

The Times reported that the CIA had maintained files on at least 10,000 Americans and committed a number of other unlawful acts, including break-ins and wiretapping, in a campaign aimed at the anti-war movement and other dissidents in the United States during the administration of former President Richard Nixon.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., said today that he was "shocked by the revelations regarding CIA activities in the United States" and declared "it is my intention... to have the Foreign Relations Committee look into these matters" when the new Congress convenes next month.

"We ought to know" what we can get about the CIA's operations, both at home and abroad, in considering new legislative controls, Sen. Sparkman said.

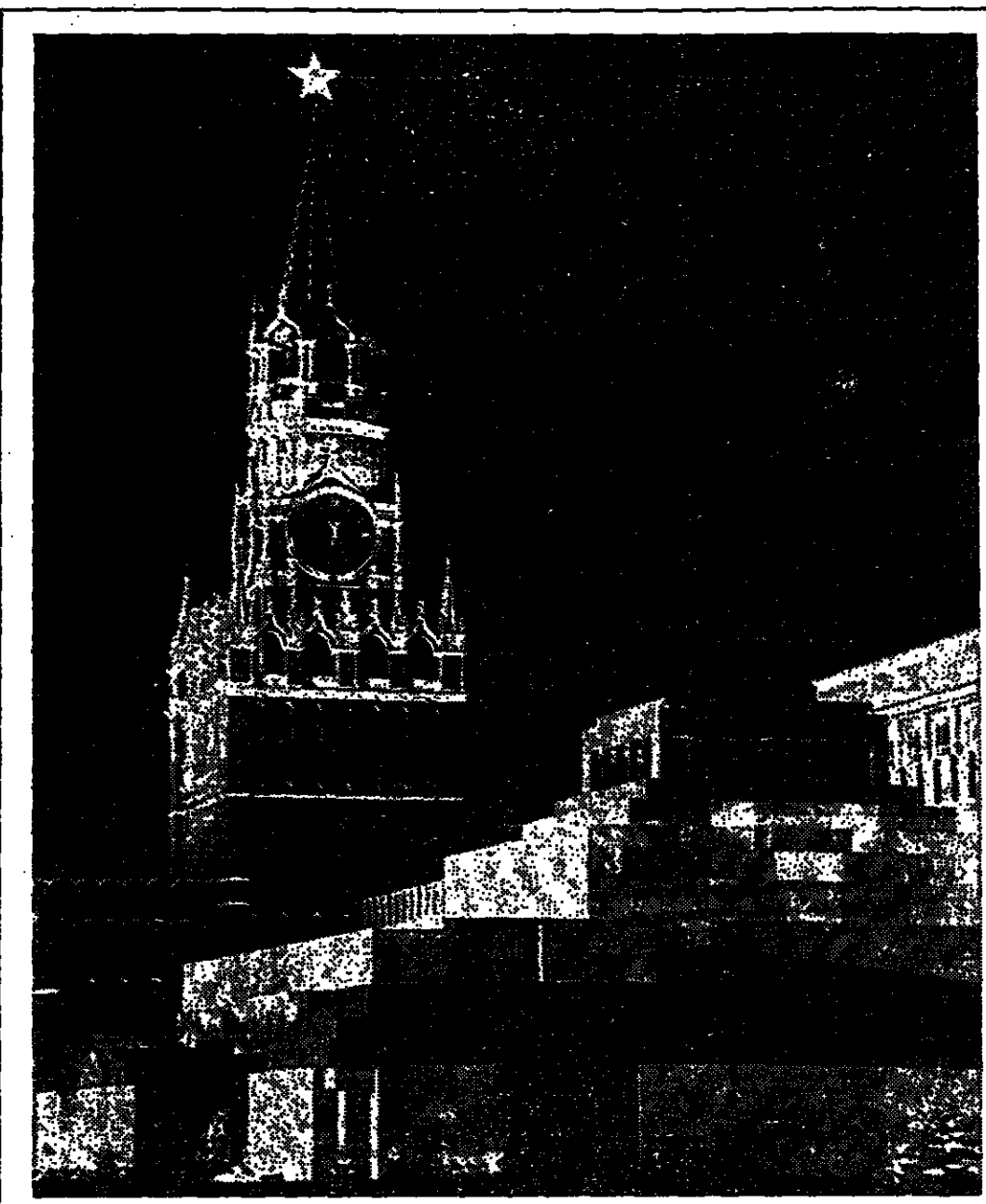
The CIA is prohibited by its 1949 charter from engaging in surveillance or other counter intelligence activities on U.S. soil, even when foreign operatives may be involved.

Separate hearings were vowed by Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence.

Sen. Sparkman said his committee would be involved.

He added that South Africa will ignore UN resolutions during its quest for détente with black Africa because the UN, he said, has lost its credibility.

Reiterating his attacks on the UN, the foreign minister said: "Through its illegal and immature actions, it has discredited



MOSCOW BY NIGHT—After months of renovation, Red Square seems to have taken on a new brilliance at night. Building in foreground is Lenin's Mausoleum.

## With Concessions to Blacks

### S. African Expects Vast Changes in Region

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 23.—South Africa's foreign minister says 1975 may give the map of southern Africa a "completely different appearance" as concessions are granted to the black majorities.

In a major policy address broadcast yesterday, the minister, Edgar Muller, said that independence might be granted to the Transkei and other reserves into which South Africa's white-minority government is shunting many of the country's blacks.

He also said that there might be relaxation of the apartheid policy of racial segregation and new links between South Africa and its black neighbors.

"We shall not hesitate to away with humiliating practices which harm good relations between white and nonwhite," Mr. Muller said.

"One thinks especially of the right to human dignity, to self-determination and of economic and political advancement. We shall continue to strive that all which we claim for ourselves may be extended to them (Africans) in an orderly and responsible manner."

He also predicted that the people of Namibia (South-West Africa), which is controlled by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions, "will undoubtedly intensify their efforts toward working out their own future."

Mr. Muller conceded, however, that "some of my expectations might be based on wishful thinking."

He added that South Africa will ignore UN resolutions during its quest for détente with black Africa because the UN, he said, has lost its credibility.

Reiterating his attacks on the UN, the foreign minister said: "Through its illegal and immature actions, it has discredited

itself more than ever and tarnished its own image more than it has harmed South Africa."

Unless the principles of universality and noninterference prevailed at the UN, it never would attain the high ideals of its charter, Mr. Muller said, and South Africa would not permit the organization to prescribe solutions for the region.

The UN General Assembly barred South Africa from this year's session and the Security Council Tuesday unanimously demanded a pledge from Pretoria by May 30 that it will relinquish control of Namibia.

Mr. Muller said he is convinced that black-white détente would give "tremendous impetus" to economic, technical and scientific co-

operation between South Africa and its black neighbors.

"Cooperation at the economic level probably offers the greatest advantages, as all the states in South Africa are economically interdependent," he said.

Protest by Church Group  
GENEVA, Dec. 23 (UPI)—The World Council of Churches today protested the South African government decision to expropriate a theological seminary.

It said the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, Cape Province, is the only center for the joint training of African, Indian and "colored" ministers.

"South Africa has said the land is needed for expansion of nearby Fort Hare University."

## Soares Doubts CIA Operation Against Portugal 'à la Chile'

PARIS, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares said in an interview published here today that a CIA "operation à la Chile" in Portugal was out of the question because "a new climate reigns in Washington."

Mr. Soares said that CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters, during meetings with Portuguese leaders in August, "showed sympathy for our efforts and at no moment indicated possible interventions in our internal affairs."

The foreign minister said that Stuart Scott was replaced as U.S. ambassador to Portugal not because Washington was hardening its position toward Lisbon, but "because he was an old friend of President Nixon, not a career diplomat, and was replaced normally by a team whom I met in Washington and who seemed to me to have the best of intentions toward us."

Mr. Soares said he told Washington it was in the U.S. interest to grant economic aid to Portugal because that would support the country's fledgling democracy.

Mr. Soares was interviewed by the newspaper *Le Monde* before leaving Lisbon today for Somalia, India and Eastern Europe.

He said, "Since April, I have not ceased repeating to American leaders that their interest was to aid the new Portugal in order to consolidate our young democracy."

"Whether to Henry Kissinger or other State Department officials, I always insisted that a deterioration of our economy in this delicate situation could only block the institutional democratic process," he said. "I said they must conceive for Portugal a sort of Marshall Plan because the reinforcement of a pluralist democracy in our country will not work today without economic stability."

The U.S. government announced on Dec. 13 it would grant \$75 million in aid to Portugal. Mr. Soares described the aid as "modest, but symbolic, because it was granted, significantly, before our March elections."

Mr. Soares said a proposed meeting Dec. 4 in Lisbon in favor of political prisoners in Spain had been canceled. "We have reached agreement with the Spaniards," he said, "that each side proceed with the maximum of realism and caution. An escalation of violence would lead very far and be very dangerous for Portugal as well as Spain."

"One must distinguish what is possible from what is not possible," Mr. Soares said. "There was no pressure from the Spanish government, which only let us know discreetly its concern."

"We agreed with the Spanish that we must proceed, all of us, with the maximum of realism and prudence."

## Gold Hits New High In Europe

### Ounce at \$193, Up \$5 in London

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Dec. 23 (NYT)—The price of gold climbed to record levels on the European bullion markets today, reflecting continued speculative interest in anticipation of the American entry into the market in the new year.

In London, gold reached \$193 an ounce, up \$5 at the afternoon fixing. It had risen above \$196 earlier. In Zurich the market closed at \$193.25 after touching \$195 earlier.

"I think it's the approaching American ownership," a bullion dealer said here. "It reflects speculative demand although the general level of activity has been fairly moderate. The sellers are holding back, so it doesn't take much buying to move it. The market is basically thin."

Steady Rise

Starting Jan. 1, gold ownership for U.S. citizens will become legal for the first time in more than 40 years. The price of the metal has risen steadily in recent months due to speculation that demand by American investors would push the price up even further.

Another factor in today's trading was said to be the denial by the Shah of Iran that France's decision to revalue its monetary gold would prompt retaliation. Reports had circulated before the weekend that the Shah felt the French move would undermine the international monetary system.

According to the reports, the Shah threatened to raise oil prices again in response to the French decision to revalue its gold. A spokesman for the Iranian Embassy in London said that the Shah's position had been "interpreted erroneously and otherwise misconstrued."

Some bullion dealers discounted the brief controversy over the Shah's position as having little real impact on the gold market. They noted that gold generally tends to move up, rather than down, when monetary or economic upheavals are threatened.

Already Discounted

The major unknown in the present market environment is the impact of the new American presence. Some analysts contend that American buying will force prices up, while others hold that the market has already discounted the American entry and will decline early next month.

The bears note that the bulk of the American demand may be absorbed by the U.S. government's auction of 2 million ounces of gold Jan. 6 and that selling may move into the European bullion markets if a sudden upsurge in experienced when ownership by Americans becomes legal.

Today's record London fixing at \$193 edged the previous record of \$190.50 set at the afternoon fixing on Nov. 18. The dealers who make up the official London gold market meet each business day at 10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to set the price at that particular moment.

Demand also surged for South African Kruggerands, the gold coins that contain exactly one ounce of pure gold. Their price reached the equivalent of \$227 today, up \$12.50 from Friday's level. Kruggerands and other coins provide a means of entry

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

## IRA's Cease-Fire Now in Effect in England, Ulster

LONDON, Dec. 23 (Reuters)—An 11-day Christmas cease-fire called by the Irish Republican Army went into effect today, marked by only one incident.

The truce began at midnight and no incidents were reported in England. Northern Ireland also was generally peaceful, although security forces reported one shooting shortly after midnight. A gunman walked into a Protestant club and killed a woman.

"It is blissfully quiet," a spokesman at London's Scotland Yard said.

Only three hours before the truce, bombers made a final attempt, throwing a small bomb through the first-floor window of opposition leader Edward Heath's London home.

Mr. Heath was 10 minutes late returning home from a carol concert he conducted outside London and so was not at home when the attack occurred. Mr. Heath later went to Belfast for an overnight visit to British troops. He was also expected to hold talks with Ulster politicians.



High Installation Cost Cited

France Considering Cutback In Nuclear-Power Program

By Jonathan C. Randal  
PARIS, Dec. 23 (WP).—Ten months after then Prime Minister Pierre Messmer proudly asserted that "no country in the world except the United States is making a comparable effort," France is seriously studying cutting back its ambitious nuclear-power program.

Adopted in March with much publicity by the government of President Georges Pompidou, the program called for the construction of 55 nuclear reactors by 1985 and suggested that 200 should be

French Aide, In Cairo, Cites Israeli Rights

By Henry Tanner  
CAIRO, Dec. 23 (NYT).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues left Cairo today after a visit during which he asserted in public three times that the Arabs must recognize Israel's right to exist, just as Israel must accept the Palestinians' right to a national home.

French diplomats explained that one of Mr. Sauvagnargues's objectives was to counteract a build-up of apprehension in Israel that might lead the Israelis to resort to preemptive war. He was saying in effect that no member of the international community, no matter how favorable to the Arab cause, would sacrifice the existence of Israel, the diplomats said.

France is the Western power most favorably inclined to the Arabs.

Mr. Sauvagnargues made his declarations first on a telecast to the Arab world over the state-run Cairo television network, again in an address to a meeting at the Arab League headquarters attended by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and finally tonight at a news conference for Egyptian and foreign correspondents.

Normally, on such occasions, foreign statesmen use the phrase of the UN Security Council resolution of 1967, which called for the territorial integrity and independence of "every state in the region" without naming them. Mr. Sauvagnargues deliberately cited Israel in all his statements.

Kyrgyz, Syria and almost all other Arab countries have accepted the 1967 resolution and are regarded as having given de facto recognition to the State of Israel. The holdouts are Iraq, South Yemen and Libya.

Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, in his speech to the United Nations last month, avoided all mention of Israel and called for a secular state of Palestine, which would imply the dissolution of a separate Israeli state.

**Syria Alert Reported**  
BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Syrian forces have been placed in a state of full alert and all mention of Israel and the newspaper Al-Liwa reported here today. The newspaper, quoting reports from Damascus, said Syrian air patrols over Damascus had increased in the last few days and that specific measures had been taken "to insure basic food supplies." It said these "preventive measures" were taken following information received by Syrian authorities that Israel might launch a "big aggression" during the holidays.

France and Iran Sign \$6-Billion Economic Pact

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said at a news conference tonight that he had signed economic cooperation agreements valued at \$6 billion today at a meeting with Iranian Premier Amir-Abbas Hoveyda.

Mr. Chirac said the agreements covered the construction of a subway in Tehran, the installation of a color television network based on the French Secam system, the building of a steel plant with an investment of \$180 million, the construction of 200,000 housing units, an automobile plant that initially would produce 100,000 Renaults annually and the construction of liquefied gas tankers.

He said other agreements were signed dealing with agriculture, food processing, and telecommunications.

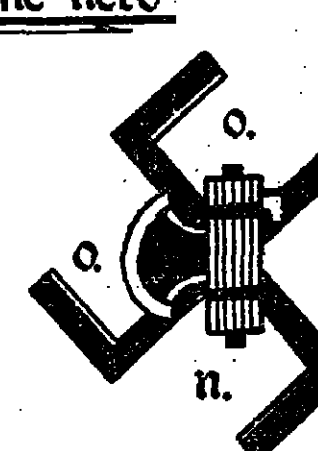
He said the \$6-billion figure does not include the value of two nuclear power plants that France earlier agreed to build.

Mr. Chirac told newsmen that Iran and France had no problems with regard to France's decision to revalue its gold holdings and he said he believed the Shah was "satisfied" with his explanations on this subject.

**CANDLELIGHT**  
Service  
**CHRISTMAS EVE**  
9 p.m.  
**THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS**  
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris (7e)  
Instrumental Prelude 4:45 p.m.  
Candlelight Carol Service featuring traditional French and English carols and other Christmas music, with the lighting of the Yuletide Candles.

**AMERICAN CATHEDRAL**  
Christmas Services  
Tuesday, Christmas Eve  
Family Carol Sing: 5:00 p.m.  
Festival Service of Communion: 10:30 p.m. ("Midnight Service")  
Wednesday, Christmas Day  
Communion with Choir: 11 a.m.  
Evensong—All warmly welcomed.  
Merry, George V and Alma-McCormack  
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

**ordine nero**



**"gott" mit uns!**

**"vinceremo."**

Copy of the letter sent out by Ordine Nero warning the church to distribute wealth or face bombings.

Copy of the letter sent out by Ordine Nero warning the church to distribute wealth or face bombings.

Italian Fascists Warn Church To Yield Riches or Be Bombed

ROME, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The neo-Fascist Ordine Nero (Black Order) today demanded that the Catholic Church distribute its wealth among the Italian people or it would set off bombs in churches throughout the country on Christmas Day.

In a note delivered to the ANSA news agency bearing a swastika with a fasces in the middle, the note threatened "carnage."

"Black Order commands that if the church and its Pontiff do not distribute their vast pecuniary wealth to the Italian populace, we will put explosives in the cathedrals of the principal cities of Italy," the note said.

"If the charitable institutions do not accept the sums which the church must give, we will make a carnage," the note said.

Threat Elaborated  
"The victims of the eventual slaughter will fall on the consequences of all those who do not want to give or to take the money."

"The slaughter will take place on the 25th day of this month," the note said.

It added the slogans: "Gott Mit Uns" (God With Us) and "Vinceremo" (We Will Win). It was signed by the Clano section of Black Order. The section is named for the foreign minister and son-in-law of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

Meanwhile, more arrests were ordered of youths accused of taking part in a street battle that broke out a Fascist rally and injured 22 policemen and firemen yesterday.

The arrests of three teenagers accused of possession of firearms made a total of 12 charged in connection with the clash between leftist and rightist youths.

Ford Instructs CIA to Report On Its Role; Probes Are Set

(Continued from Page 1)  
militate would call for testimony by Mr. Helms, Mr. Colby and John McCone, another former CIA director. Mr. McCone, who left the agency in 1965, called yesterday for a congressional investigation and suggested that the alleged operations may have been ordered by Mr. Nixon.

A spokesman for Mr. Kissinger said earlier today that "the administration will cooperate to the fullest with any appropriate investigation," including bringing Mr. Helms home to answer to "a duly constituted congressional committee."

**Gatwick Shut by Strike**  
LONDON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A 24-hour strike by 500 ground employees at Gatwick Airport forced cancellation of all flights there today.

Israelis Put Tight Security Around Bethlehem Pilgrims

From Wire Dispatches  
BETHLEHEM, Dec. 23.—Israeli soldiers took tight security precautions here today for pilgrims visiting this Arab town for Christmas celebrations at the traditional site of Christ's birth.

The precautions included the construction of a dozen wooden booths where pilgrims entering the town would be searched. The Church of Nativity, which is searched before entering the town, was closed today.

Yesterday near Jerusalem, a bus carrying American pilgrims was attacked by terrorists. Raphael Angelisante, a Franciscan priest at St. Catherine's, said worshippers will be supplied with individual identification papers before entering.

Soldiers patrolled the narrow streets of the Old City in pairs as residents did their last-minute shopping in the outdoor markets and workmen completed the special reviewing stands and the search booths at nearby Manger Square.

The crowds were swelled by Arab Christian children let out of school for the holidays and

Australia to Buy Tanks From Bonn, Not U.S.

CANBERRA, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Australian government has decided to buy the West German Leopard tank instead of the American M-60, Defense Minister Lance Barnard announced tonight.

The initial order for 53 Leopards "expected to amount to nearly \$40 million, but the price must still be negotiated. Deliveries are to start in late 1976."

After 5 Years of Civil War

Ulster Emigration Rate Hits 1,000 a Month, Keeps Rising

BELFAST, Dec. 23 (AP).—Every month, about 1,000 persons in Northern Ireland pack up their lives and head for safer lands, away from the conflict that has raged here for nearly 5 1/2 years.

The exodus began with a trickle when communal feuding broke out in 1969. Now, government officials say, it's a flood and still growing.

The reason for the increase in emigration lies in a growing disillusionment among Ulster's 1.5 million inhabitants who have seen British governments and local politicians repeatedly fail to end feuding between Roman Catholics and Protestants. Many are afraid that the bloodletting in which about 1,400 persons have been killed will get worse.

The registrar-general's office reported that 13,000 persons, both Protestants and Catholics, left the province in the year ending last June. Statistics from Commonwealth immigration offices here indicate the figure for 1974 will be even higher.

Canadian immigration authorities said that 2,500 Ulstermen immigrated to Canada in the first nine months of this year, more than the total for all of last year.

Australian authorities said that by mid-November, 3,746 persons had applied for immigration compared to fewer than 2,500 in the same period last year.

Many Ulstermen also head for New Zealand. Others, mainly managerial officials and highly skilled technicians, move to South Africa, Spain, Germany and some black African countries. Emigration to the United States, has averaged about 300 persons a year since 1969.

But even these statistics do not tell the full story of the refugees from Ulster. Hundreds of families simply move across the Irish Sea to the British mainland, particularly Scotland.

There are no statistics available.

Bonn Reportedly May Bar Transit Of Aid to Israel

BONN, Dec. 23.—The West German Foreign Ministry today refused to confirm or deny a report that the United States would be denied military transport facilities to Israel should that country engage in a preventive war with the Arabs.

The report, quoting an adviser to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, appeared in the news magazine Der Spiegel. It said that the Cabinet had made a secret decision Dec. 4 on emergency procedures should another Middle East war break out and that there was agreement that approval for American military supplies to move through bases in West Germany would not be automatic.

During the October, 1973, war, the United States poured equipment into Israel through air bases in West Germany. This was quietly condoned until press reports of Israeli cargo ships loading American military equipment at Bremerhaven led to a protest by Bonn to Washington.

The German bases are more critical than ever. In the interval since the last war Greece has withdrawn from NATO, and Portugal—the U.S. base in the Azores was vital to the resupply effort—has a new and more neutralist government.

**1,000,000 Mass On Mountain Near Mecca**  
JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—More than a million Moslem pilgrims today assembled on Mount Arafat, about six miles from Mecca, the Saudi press agency reported.

The Mount Arafat ceremony, known as the "wagha" (halo), is an indispensable part of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Over the long term, officials indicated, Venezuela plans to continue reducing production in order to save its known oil reserves, almost 15 years' worth at present levels of production.

"Government policy is to keep light crude oil for our own petrochemical production and use oil from the Orinoco tar belt for transportation and export," Planning Minister Guzman Rodriguez said.

This policy, Fernando Baez, acting minister of mines and hydrocarbons, said, will require maintaining good relations with the

China Reports Record Harvest

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI).—China reported a record grain harvest this year, Peking radio said today.

The report gave no production figures but said that "output shows a fairly big increase over 1973."

The 1973 harvest, also a record, exceeded 250 million tons, Chinese agricultural officials said late last year. Japanese economists said they were told a few months ago that the 1973 harvest was about 267 million tons.

Analysts specializing in Chinese economic affairs said the 1974 harvest probably would exceed 280 million tons. A few predicted a yield as high as 270 million tons.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane and other industrial crops were excellent.



DRY DOCK—Soviet and American space technicians do a control check of the flying prototypes of the docking units to be used by the Soyuz and Apollo crafts in their joint space flight, scheduled for next July. Test took place at Soviet Institute of Space Research.

Venezuela Plans 'Friendly' Oil Take-Over

By Joseph Novitski  
CARACAS, Dec. 23 (WP).—The process of nationalizing Venezuela's huge, mainly American-owned oil industry, which began today, is planned to be open, legal and friendly to avoid unnecessarily antagonizing foreign oil companies or governments.

The plans for complete nationalization next year, as they emerged in interviews with cabinet-rank officials here last week, include provision for compensation for the 21 foreign oil companies, the biggest of which is an Exxon subsidiary.

There were strong indications that the government wants to maintain working arrangements with the oil companies and to keep supplying the United States, the largest single market for Venezuelan oil.

Formal steps toward nationalization of oil fields, wells, pipelines and port facilities began today, when a national commission on nationalization delivered its report to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The report by the 36-member commission was expected to contain recommendations for legislation and for organizing the oil industry, which produces just over 3 million barrels daily and supplies 26 percent of all the oil imported by the United States.

President Perez has specifically reserved the right to rework the nationalization law before submitting it to Congress for action in March. Action Democrats, the President's party, has a majority in both houses of Congress and government officials expect the law to be ready for signature between April and July.

Foreign oil company sources report indications that the companies have accepted nationalization as inevitable. There are no negotiations under way. Government-appointed representatives to each of the companies provide a channel of communication, however, and talks about the future of the industry have been held.

In the short term, according to officials, the government wants to maintain each of the existing companies as producing units. They are already very largely Venezuelan staffed. Creole Petroleum Co., for example, the Exxon subsidiary here, has only about 200 foreigners on its payroll of about 6,000.

Over the long term, officials indicated, Venezuela plans to continue reducing production in order to save its known oil reserves, almost 15 years' worth at present levels of production.

"Government policy is to keep light crude oil for our own petrochemical production and use oil from the Orinoco tar belt for transportation and export," Planning Minister Guzman Rodriguez said.

This policy, Fernando Baez, acting minister of mines and hydrocarbons, said, will require maintaining good relations with the

**U.S. Colleges 'Prospecting' Mideast Oil Lands for Funds**  
By Terry Ryan  
NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP).—With money tight at home, American universities are beginning to look to Arab oil countries for gifts and funds to support special programs.

The University of Southern California recently received \$1 million from Iran for a special professorship in petroleum engineering. George Washington University received \$1 million from Iran for a professorship in multinational management.

"Many universities are zeroing in on support from the oil-producing countries," said Charles Thompson, a development officer at Harvard University. "We are exploring the feasibility and possibility of support from certain countries over there."

Harvard has not received any money from the Arab countries, Mr. Thompson said. But faculty members with expertise in Middle Eastern affairs are consulted regularly by committees there and "these consultations naturally lead to further discussions," he added.

Multimillion-dollar gifts from Japan and West Germany in recent years made campus fund raisers aware of the possibilities overseas.

The Japanese government gave \$10 million for Japanese studies programs at 10 American universities. The Krupp Foundation of West Germany gave Harvard \$2 million for European studies.

College presidents and professors now are dispatched regularly to capitals abroad. Private universities are doing most of the prospecting, but public institutions are also looking for money overseas.

The University of Michigan last summer sent a member of its Near Eastern studies faculty to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

"It was just an exploratory visit to talk with people," said Michael Radock, vice-president for university development—the term now used for fund-raising.

Michigan is looking for Arab money to support fellowships, research activities and library purchases in its Near Eastern studies department, said Mr. Radock. As in many states, these are expenses which Michigan legislators might balk at supporting with tax money.

Campus fund raisers looking for money from the Arab states say that they are aware of the possible political ramifications of such gifts. All say that Arab money must come with no strings attached.

"What we are seeking is the kind of support that is not a propaganda-type activity," said Mr. Radock.

Another area of sensitivity, which none of the fund raisers would talk about on the record, is the possibility that accepting Arab money might turn off im-

**Seoul to Free 2,781**  
SEOUL, Dec. 23 (UPI).—South Korea will release 2,781 prisoners tomorrow under a Christmas amnesty, the Justice Ministry said today. Officials said that political prisoners and those convicted of vicious crimes are not covered.



## osing Arguments in Trial

## Mitchell Was Made 'Fall Guy' or Watergate, Lawyer Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—John Mitchell's lawyer said today the evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial has shown that his client's loyalty to former President Richard Nixon was tested by a decision to make former attorney general "the guy" of the scandal.

## Nixon 'Guilt' Obvious in '73 to Jaworski

By Jay Mathews

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP)—John Jaworski, former Watergate special prosecutor, said he is certain of Richard Nixon's guilt in the Watergate cover-up eight months before Nixon resigned the presidency.

I had to witness former President Nixon getting up before American people and talking about what I knew that was a lie. Mr. Jaworski said in an interview with People magazine that it was very difficult to "quit" but "I knew that it would be a day of reckoning."

Mr. Jaworski said that he knew of Nixon's guilt "in my own mind by late in December" of 1973. He said that he could say at the time because his intuition was based on secret jury testimony and confidential White House material.

Mr. Jaworski, who resigned as special prosecutor in October 1973, said he was disappointed by Mr. Nixon's "inability to bring himself around to telling the truth."

Mr. Nixon publicly divulged that he knew about the Watergate affair after the November 2 election, "there would have been a furor for a few weeks, and I think it would have all been over," Mr. Jaworski is said as saying.

Election Victory, Anyway

He added that he thought Nixon would still have won election even if he had told the truth before voters went to polls.

Mr. Jaworski was interviewed in Houston, where he returned to practice law earlier this month, spokesman for the magazine.

His lawyer is quoted in the review as saying that the reason to have a grand jury to Mr. Nixon as an indicted conspirator—rather than to bring him—"was something I had to be weighed carefully, but why was it done? The reason was that the House Judiciary Committee was about to take its proceedings, and this was the proper time to deal with a sitting president on a matter of this kind. The alternative would have been to go to court and indict him and throw country into tremendous turmoil, not only domestically but internationally."

Mr. Jaworski said he felt that President Ford's constitutional right to pardon Mr. Nixon, "whether I did it with what he did, is the point," he said, adding that President Ford "didn't" see the point while it was special sector, and I'm not going to guess him."

## Supreme Court Rules Congress May Not Alter Pardon Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today the clemency powers of the president may not be limited by

a 6-to-3 decision, the court said a constitutional communication of sentence granted by the President Eisenhower.

The case was that of an Army sergeant convicted 30 years of killing an 8-year-old girl stationed in Japan.

The soldier, Maurice Schick, sentenced to death, Eisenhower commuted the sentence to

life imprisonment with no possibility of parole.

Schick's attorneys told the court that this was illegal because the President lacks the power to impose a condition not authorized by law.

But Chief Justice Warren Burger, speaking for the court, said that the President's clemency power "flows from the Constitution alone, not from any legislative enactments, and... cannot be modified, abridged or diminished by the Congress."

The dissenters were Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall.

The decision could have a bearing on the legal battle over former President Richard Nixon's commutation of the sentence of the former head of the Teamsters' union, James Hoffa.

Mr. Nixon reduced Hoffa's sentence for jury tampering to make him eligible for parole but required that Hoffa abstain from union activities until 1980. Hoffa is challenging this condition.

The court declined to hear two cases raising freedom of expression issues.

In one, U.S. District Judge William Ditter of Philadelphia was seeking to overturn a federal appeals court order curbing his power to restrict newspaper reporting of a trial.

In the other case, conservative commentators William Buckley Jr., Stanton Evans and Fulton Lewis Jr. challenged a requirement that they join a broadcast-

union.

Mr. Mitchell gave his approval for the original Watergate bugging and burglary.

Without proof that Mr. Mitchell approved the June 17, 1972, break-in, Mr. Humbley said, there is no motive for him to have taken part in the cover-up.

Mr. Mitchell, a director of Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, is accused with four other defendants of conspiring to block the investigation into the burglary at Democratic National Committee headquarters.

On Only One Tape

Mr. Humbley noted that the 61-year-old Mr. Mitchell appears on only one of the 31 White House tapes that the jury heard.

That tape records a March 22, 1973, meeting when Mr. Mitchell was called from Washington to New York by defendants H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman. The lawyers noted suggestions made the day before the meeting by former White House counsel John Dean Jr. that Mr. Mitchell be the one to confess to having approved the burglary.

Mr. Humbley said the evidence in the trial shows that, instead, it was former special White House counsel Charles Colson and deputy campaign director Magruder who set the illegal bugging plan in motion. The lawyer argued that Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mr. Nixon could not blame Colson because all four of them worked together in the White House.

He said that Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. addressed his blackmail threats not to Mr. Mitchell but to "senior White House officials" for whom Hunt had carried out other illegal activities before Watergate.

"John H. Mitchell was never a senior White House official or even a junior White House official," Mr. Humbley said.

He said Mr. Mitchell kept what he knew about Watergate to himself out of loyalty to Mr. Nixon and a commitment to the re-election of the president.

Before Mr. Humbley's argument, U.S. District Judge John Sirica announced that, contrary to earlier plans, no court session would be held tomorrow, Christmas Eve.

Earlier today, Frank Strickler, a second lawyer for Mr. Haldeman, completed his client's final summary. He portrayed Mr. Haldeman as a busy close aide of Mr. Nixon who spent a tiny amount of time on Watergate.

"Watergate matters were more than a pimple on the nose of his other duties," Mr. Strickler said.

From the start, the lawyer said, Mr. Haldeman was motivated by fear of political embarrassment from public disclosure of the names of contributors to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign. Never did the former White House chief of staff have any criminal intent, he said.

Besides Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mr. Mitchell, the other defendants in the case are Kenneth Parkinson, a former lawyer for the re-election committee, and Robert Mardian, a former assistant attorney general.

Mr. Parkinson was about to take his proceedings, and this was the proper time to deal with a sitting president on a matter of this kind. The alternative would have been to go to court and indict him and throw country into tremendous turmoil, not only domestically but internationally."

Mr. Jaworski said he felt that President Ford's constitutional right to pardon Mr. Nixon, "whether I did it with what he did, is the point," he said, adding that President Ford "didn't" see the point while it was special sector, and I'm not going to guess him."

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ALL'S WELL—Amber Noel Peebles, 15 months old, is checked by rescuers in Dade County, Florida, after being rescued from an irrigation well where she was trapped for four hours Sunday after falling in while her parents picked tomatoes nearby. The infant was a bit wet and dirty but otherwise seemed in good shape.

## 242d, 243d, 244th Killings. This Year

## Harlem Homicide Squad's Christmas Party

By John Corry

NEW YORK (NYT)—It was the night of their Christmas party, but the detectives from the 242d, 243d and 244th Homicide Squad were sitting around, talking about a murder. A body had been found in a car in a parking lot on 133d Street and, while this was not unusual, the detectives were being diligent, anyway. They are cops but they are professional men, too.

"The guy was identified as Earl Boone of Washington Avenue in the Bronx. He was connected with bad guys," Detective James Ray said. He had caught the case, as they say, the night before. It was Sixth Homicide's 242d killing this year, which meant that homicide still flourished in central Harlem, although not so much as last year. This time last year, central Harlem was up to No. 289.

"Physical evidence," Lt. Herman Kluge asked. He commands Sixth Homicide.

Detective Ray said that everything had been dusted for fingerprints, that someone had stolen the tires off the car, that the man from the Bronx had been shot days before and that people on 133d Street were scared to death to talk about it. This is not unusual, either.

Time Element

"Was the car locked?" Detective Richard Marcus asked.

"Yes," Detective Ray said. "Broken into?" someone else asked.

"No," Mr. Ray said. Then Lt. Kluge asked him how long the car had been in the parking lot. "Five or six hours," Detective Ray said, and Lt. Kluge looked suspicious.

"How do you know?" he asked. "Because the battery was still in the car," Mr. Ray said. "It hadn't been stolen."

Lt. Kluge looked displeased now. He suspected that Detective Ray hadn't told him everything, which, in fact, was true.

"No speculation—just physical evidence," Lt. Kluge said.

Casually, Mr. Ray mentioned dirt on the car. He said it would have been washed off by a rainstorm if the car had been there more than five or six hours.

"Uh huh," Lt. Kluge said. "I knew you were holding out the good stuff."

Then, Detective Ray passed around a picture of the dead man. He was bent over in the car, his head beneath the dashboard. A couple of detectives jumped up, took the picture and talked about it.

"Hey, you Italian guys in the corner, sit down and shut up," Lt. Kluge said. He was looking at Detective Benny Leotta. Detective Leotta was on vacation but he had come in to work, anyway.

Detective Joe Gates walked in then, smiling pleasantly. Sixth Homicide is made up of disparate

men, which is one reason it is effective, and Joe Gates is one of the most disparate of all. He is a retired Army lieutenant colonel, who uses a long black cigarette holder with great elegance and sometimes wears safari jackets. He talked about a case Sixth Homicide had worked on last year.

"You remember that guy? Well, they just found him in Brooklyn with his head cut off," he said.

"Oh, sure, I remember him," another detective said. "He never had much of a sense of humor."

After a while, Detective Ray talked again about the body in the car, and everyone asked questions again. It was a routine case, touching on no one's emotions, which cases involving the elderly or helpless often do. The detectives treated this one like a seminar, say, Criminology 101.

"The answer to a crime is on the scene. We conclude that this guy was killed somewhere else and dumped here. Right?" Lt. Kluge said. He has been 29 years in the police department, but he sounded dim.

Eventually, the detectives drifted off to their Christmas party. It was at an old German-American club in the Bronx, in a big rambling building with a bar. Detectives from the Bronx showed up, too, and one of them put on an old German helmet and did a number with it. It could have been a convention of salesmen but then one of the cops got a telephone call.

Homicide No. 243 had just taken place at 149th Street and Eighth Avenue. Detective Marcus and Sgt. Thomas Sheehan ran out to their car, jumped in and turned on a siren.

"The best part of the job," Detective Marcus said.

They went to Harlem Hospital, and to the 32d Precinct, and then to 149th Street and Eighth Avenue. A couple of other detectives joined them and by midnight they had things under control. The perpetrators, as they say, had been identified. At 5 a.m. there was No. 244 and they started out over again.

As presently drawn, the bill would permit any person of sound mind, 18 years or older, to instruct his doctor not to use "heroic or extraordinary measures" designed solely to prolong the life of the patient if he is suffering from "terminal or incurable" illness.

Three doctors would have to certify that the patient was terminally ill before the document could become effective and it could be withdrawn at any time.

The bill would provide immunity for doctors from criminal and civil suits when they follow the patient's instructions.

In many cases now, Mr. Lechner said, doctors informally practice "death with dignity" but in other cases, patients "are hooked up to tubes and mechanical devices to sustain their lives over their own objections because they do not have a physician who knows them and is willing to run the risk of being sued."

This most frequently happens, he said, when a patient is in a university or public hospital or stricken with illness away from his home.

Bills that failed in some other states provided for euthanasia, under which persons other than the patient could prescribe withdrawal of life-support means.

Mr. Lechner said that his is not a euthanasia bill because only the patient, an adult of sound mind, can make the decision through a written "living will" or in instructions to doctors while in the throes of a terminal illness.

The bill, he said, does not permit "medical suicides" by depressed persons because doctors must certify that the patient is in fact dying.

Fog in Switzerland

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (AP)—Dense fog blanketed the lower areas of Switzerland, closing the country's two major airports this morning.

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Each officer thought he was confronted by an armed criminal. They took cover behind parked cars and fired a total of nine shots.

Another off-duty officer, Detective John Britt of the city Police Department, came out of his nearby home and persuaded Patrolman Gibson and Mr. Johnson to surrender their guns.

They then found Miss Pellet lying on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in her stomach. She died after surgery at a hospital.

The two officers in the shootout were released pending the outcome of ballistics tests to determine which gun fired the fatal bullet.

The police gave this account: Maria Pellet, 24, left a house in Brooklyn yesterday and began beating with a lead pipe on a double-parked auto that was blocking her car.

James Gibson, a Housing Authority patrolman, came out of a nearby house and tried to make Miss Pellet stop hitting his double-parked car. As he sought to take the pipe away from her, an unidentified man intervened, punching the officer in the face.

The patrolman drew his service revolver, showed his badge and ordered the man and Miss Pellet to lie on the pavement.

From a passing bus, off-duty Correction Department officer Robert Johnson saw the three and mistook Patrolman Gibson for a robber. Mr. Johnson, also clad in civilian clothes, jumped off the bus, drew his service revolver and shouted: "I'm a cop! Drop your gun!"

JOHN CORRY

## Drought Cuts Grain Crops In Argentina

## Possibilities of Aid Said to Be Reduced

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 23 (NYT)—A persistent drought in the most fertile grain-producing zones of Argentina has led to rising skepticism among agricultural experts here that the country will be able to add significantly to programs to relieve the worsening world food situation.

According to leading farmers' organizations, one-third of the grain crop in southern Buenos Aires Province and La Pampa has already been lost because of the drought. In Entre Rios, another agriculturally rich province, grain yields are reported to be half the normal yields. Together, the three provinces account for more than half the wheat, corn and sorghum production in Argentina.

This year, Argentina produced 6.5 million tons of wheat—which was considered a poor harvest in a country that has had annual wheat yields of more than 10 million tons.

Farmers increased their wheat acreage by 20 per cent over last year's planting, but the drought has brought most harvest estimates down to about 5 million tons.

This will mean that Argentina will probably have to import wheat again to meet contracts and commitments made with Latin American and European grain clients. After oversteering the last harvest, the government was forced to import about 500,000 tons of wheat.

Support Prices Up

Earlier this month, the government raised the support prices for wheat farmers by 15 per cent to about \$90 a ton. The increases came too late to affect the planting season but may serve as an incentive to farmers who claim that costs have risen so much that even harvesting the crop is too expensive.

There already have been reports that some farmers in southern Buenos Aires Province have grazed their cattle on wheat fields not considered worth harvesting.

Corn yields are expected to run 5 to 7 per cent over this year's harvest of 9.5 million tons. But agronomists warn that production will depend on rainfall, particularly this month when the corn ears are formed.

Besides the drought, agriculture here continues to be plagued by a lively contraband trade. The state-run National Grain Board—the only authorized buyer of crops—offers prices that are often less than half the world market levels.

As a result, huge quantities of agricultural products find their way across the borders to Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. Last year, the government estimated that more than \$500 million in foodstuffs were smuggled into neighboring countries.

Nixon Pays Off 1969 N.Y. Taxes

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (UPI)—State tax officials today said that former President Richard Nixon owed \$11,544 in back taxes for 1969 and had made payment in full last week.

State tax commissioner Mario Procaccino said that the taxes were owed on a reportable gain from the sale of Mr. Nixon's Manhattan apartment in 1969.

"We found no evidence of fraud on the part of the former president," Mr. Procaccino said.

The commissioner said that the determination of the amount owed by Mr. Nixon was made earlier this month after an eight-month investigation by the Tax Department.

Churchgoing Remains Steady at 40% in U.S.

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 23 (AP)—Churchgoing habits in the United States this year stayed at the same level as in the previous three years—at 40-per-cent attendance—the Gallup Poll said.

In a typical week, the survey noted, 40 per cent of the adults interviewed attended church or synagogue. High points of attendance in the 30-year Gallup study were recorded in 1955 and 1958, when 49 per cent went to church in a typical week.

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## Trade and Emigration: Next Phase

With passage of the Trade Bill and the related Export-Import Bank Bill, the knotty Soviet-American issues of trade and emigration have been resolved. Or have they? It would be a relief to put an end to two years of haggling and tension between the Soviet and American governments, within the American government, and probably inside the Soviet government as well. It would be more realistic, though, to prepare for further troubles ahead.

On emigration, meaning principally Jewish emigration, Moscow has made certain private submissions to Washington—in turn transmitted by the executive to Congress—in order to win equal-tariff treatment and to retain access to U.S. government credits. The Kremlin now loudly proclaims, however, that its private "elucidations" are being converted to American political discourse into "assurances and nearly obligations." These Moscow rejects. Understandably proud, it resists acknowledging that it has made concessions either on numbers of emigrants or treatment of applicants in such a sensitive area of domestic policy as emigration. (It may also wish to avoid an Arab rebuke for swelling Israel's population.) The Kremlin's protestations doubtless are meant to save face. They should also be taken as a clear warning that its collective patience on emigration is not without bounds.

Meanwhile, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., leader of the successful congressional campaign to tie trade to emigration, is pushing hard on the Russians to make them live up to his understanding of its "agreement" with him. He promises to monitor emigration "day by day" and to make the "whole range" of Soviet-American relations depend on the Soviet record on emigration. This hard-nosed attitude is, we submit, fraught with gratuitous risk. The nature of emigration—a cumbersome bureaucracy dealing with anxious individuals—invites a certain delay and confusion in the best of circumstances. Are other major Soviet-American dealings in, say, strategic arms or Europe to be set aside because of a dispute or misunderstanding over the arguable cases of a few families? Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pleads that the process be given time and room for testing;

the new law provides that Congress must give its approval 18 months hence for the tariff and credits provisions to be renewed. This is essential. Nor are the personal accounts which impatient would-be emigrants in Moscow send out to the West necessarily the best index of what is going on.

Credits are dealt with further in the separate bill extending the life and defining the mandate of the Export-Import Bank. Among other restrictions on Soviet projects, the bill sets a \$300-million ceiling on new credits, sets a \$40-million sub-ceiling on projects involving exploration for gas or oil, and rules out projects involving production of gas or oil. Ever attentive—as a careful diplomat must be—to Kremlin sensibilities, Mr. Kissinger fought these limitations, claiming afterward that they were "grossly discriminatory" most unwise and "unfortunate." Indeed, they are discriminatory, affecting only Russia. Of all the countries to which Ex-Im finances American exports, however, only Russia is huge and hostile alike. As with the Jackson amendment in respect to emigration, Mr. Kissinger can possibly use the Ex-Im limitations as a lever in trade or in other negotiations. The new Ex-Im bill, moreover, lets the President ignore the different ceilings, if he determines that it's in the national interests and if he gets Congress to concur. This is a sticky way of doing business with the Russians but right now it is probably the only politically feasible way.

We have left to the last the hard question of whether and to what extent the United States should invest in energy projects abroad, especially in a country which remains an adversary and which has repeatedly urged other suppliers to wield oil as a weapon against the United States. Moscow would have economic and political reason to be a reliable supplier but it could be sorely tempted in a crisis to clamp down on the oil flow. Given the uncertainties of both trade and détente, both countries might do better at this point to steer their economic relations into less politically rolled waters. In any event, the United States needs a good bit more time to ponder fundamental energy decisions of its own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Gromyko Letter

Moscow's curious publication, seven weeks afterward, of Foreign Minister Gromyko's ambiguous letter to Secretary Kissinger on the trade-emigration understanding—a letter ostensibly written to eliminate "ambiguities" about the Soviet position—fortunately has not interfered with congressional passage of the critical trade bill.

The bill is vital to American and free world interests in continuing a 40-year process of liberalizing trade, including the reduction of non-tariff barriers as well as import duties and other restrictions. The "most-favored-nation" concessions to the Soviet Union are a secondary element. It will take separate action by the President after passage of the bill to activate these concessions and, under the bill, they can be withdrawn.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union feels that the Nixon-Brezhnev agreements of 1972 on trade have been held up unreasonably and that the recent congressional restrictions on Export-Import Bank credits reduce the value of the trade concessions that now are imminent. Publication of the Gromyko letter may have been merely a face-saving device—to assert again on the eve of the trade bill passage that Moscow is bound to no specific number of emigrants. But after two years of protesting trade-emigration links, Moscow now may be seeking to establish a reverse linkage, implying that the future flow of emigrants will depend on the future flow of trade and credits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### France's Oil Diplomacy

The presence of Mr. Chirac in Tehran and Mr. Sauvagnargues in Cairo at the weekend serves to emphasize the great importance which France still attaches to her relations with the Middle East, both economic and political. The two aspects are never far apart in French minds, but clearly in Tehran the main emphasis will have been economic, while in Cairo it is likely to have been political.

France's economic objectives in the Middle East are much the same as those of other Western countries; to ensure the continuity

of her oil supplies, to pay for them by exporting as much as possible to the oil producers, and to ensure a reduction of the oil price in real terms—that is, to dissuade the producers from raising prices to keep pace with inflation in the West by convincing them that such a policy will make the West's economic problems insoluble.

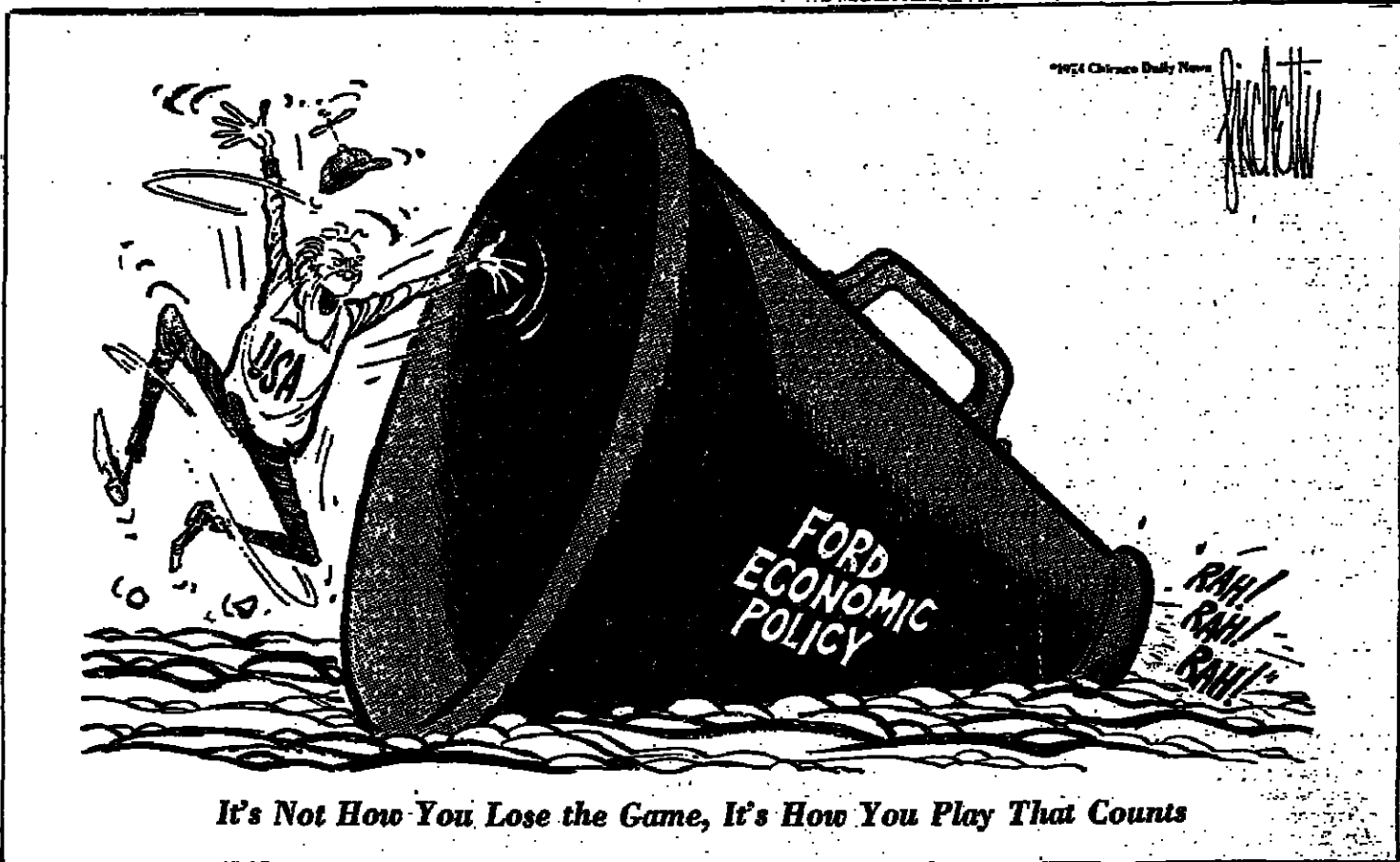
Unlike some other consumers, France has never believed it realistic to hope for a price reduction in money terms, and it seems that her opinion on this point is now generally shared.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

December 24, 1959  
NEW YORK—The first automobile truck seen in service in this city made its appearance yesterday. It is propelled by electricity and is used by a large mineral water company to deliver filled siphons. The truck can cover 30 miles over the asphalt pavements, and can be run up to the speed of eight miles an hour. The wheels are of wood with solid rubber tires.

December 24, 1924  
NEW YORK—Christmas carols will ring throughout the city tomorrow evening. But the age-old story of the Nativity this time will be disseminated by the world's two most modern wonders—the radio telephone and the giant air liner Los Angeles, formerly the ZR-3. The Los Angeles will hover over the city like the star of the East, illuminated with colored lights.



It's Not How You Lose the Game, It's How You Play That Counts

## Crisis of Respect for the Law in the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—It is high political drama to learn that the Central Intelligence Agency conducted massive domestic spying operations in violation of its charter. But the disclosure, by Seymour M. Hersh in the New York Times (Dec. 23), has even more profound implications for our view of law.

Here, on top of Watergate, is one more example of official crime—of lawlessness among those sworn to uphold the law. And that lawlessness brings "terrible retribution," as Justice Brandeis warned nearly 50 years ago: "If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

When President Ford took office, one of his most urgent tasks was to restore public belief in the government's respect for law. He made matters worse by his pardon of Richard Nixon. Then he unnecessarily degraded international legal standards in condoning surreptitious American aid to the anti-Allende forces in Chile. All this lends exceptional significance to Ford's choice of a new attorney general. It could indeed be the most important choice he makes as President. A strong and respected figure in that office, after the corruption of the Nixon years, would be the most restoring of symbols.

### Restore Faith

President Ford has at least tentatively decided to appoint such a figure: Edward H. Levi, president of the University of Chicago and former dean of its law school. In character, in professional reputation, in philosophy, Levi is extraordinarily qualified to serve this President and restore the general faith in law.

But the appointment has run into objections from some Republican senators, notably John Tower of Texas and Roman Hruska of Nebraska. It has therefore become a vital test of the President's understanding and determination—and a test also of the integrity of this country's intellectual conservatives.

Edward Levi would generally be reckoned a conservative in his outlook as educator and lawyer. He is a deliberate man, reflective, with a distrust of instant solutions to hard social problems and a deep dislike for short-cuts in the law.

"The misuse of law as but another device for leverage," he told entering law students last October, "is profoundly disturbing." He is, earlier occasion he said, with regret, that the student protest movement, however sin-

cere its feelings, had accepted "the legitimacy of pressure, leverage, and violence."

Levi has been highly critical of student excesses, such as suppression of speakers with unpopular views. When violence came to the University of Chicago, he said that the day he called police on to the campus, he would resign. He meant that calling in the police would signal his own failure—failure to maintain the ideals of a university. The remark conveyed something of his values, and his view of personal responsibility.

### Side of Caution

In the continuing debate on the role of the Supreme Court he is on the side of caution. He said last year that the court has a very great responsibility, when it interprets the law, "not to destroy the legislative process or the citizen's feeling of participation in the determination of public matters."

He is a quiet man with an understated ironic manner. Anyone who asks at the bar or the law schools about Edward Levi will find a remarkable respect for him, whether or not his views are shared. One admirer explained: "He inspires allegiance because he is trustworthy. He inspires respect because he believes so deeply in the primacy of mind, in the virtue of reason."

Tower has attacked Levi because he joined the National Lawyers Guild in the 1930s. He was in the Chicago chapter for a few years along with such others as Walter Schaefer, who became a great justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. Does Tower really

care about that dusty history? Or is he worried that Edward Levi would be too independent as attorney general, too resistant to pressure for political use of the law?

The Levi situation is a particular test for conservative commentators and thinkers. They have twitted liberals for opportunism, and fair enough. Now they can show us, by remaining silent or speaking out, whether know-nothings like John Tower speak for "conservatism" in this country.

All of us, liberal or conservative, have much at stake in President Ford's selection of an attorney general. Edward Levi is not the only person to restore the tattered fabric of law in this country. But he would be an exceptional choice, for this President and this time, and to back away now would be one more surrender to unreason.

## Lucky—and How He Got His Name

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—Charles (Lucky) Luciano, king of the underworld in the Thirties and Forties, may now be enjoying the last laugh from beyond the grave. His "Last Testament," supposedly dictated to a movie producer just before the gangster's death in 1952, is being published with a straight face by Little, Brown, has been chosen as the book of the month, and—for a while, at least—seemed to command a paperback resale of close to a million dollars.

Then Nicholas Gage, a reporter for The New York Times who often covers organized crime, blew the whistle, calling into question the validity of the book (NYT Dec. 18). The events recounted can be found in other published works, even to the extent of picking up other errors; no tapes or notes of Lucky Luciano have been produced as yet in support of the "testament's" authenticity, and there is the strange case of how Lucky got his nickname.

In the book, the writer, working from the notes of the movie producer who is supposed to have taken it all down from Luciano himself, relates an incident in 1929: The young mobster was "taken for a ride," stabbed and beaten, but—fortunately—not murdered. Hence the nickname Lucky.

### An Incident

But reporter Gage dug up the contemporary newspaper account of that beating, which began "Charles (Lucky) Luciano," show-

ing that the gangster had been known as Lucky before that incident. Does this mean that the "Last Testament" is spurious, a product of pastime and clippings—or was Lucky himself telling that phony story of the origin of his nickname in the final years of his exile?

Perhaps it can be of some assistance. In 1954, as an Army corporal assigned to the American Forces Network in Europe, I was covering some dull NATO maneuvers out of Naples and decided to try to record some interviews with local personalities.

My first target was Ingrid Bergman and Roberto Rossellini, at the time a controversial couple trailblazing today's marital mores for celebrities. "The United States Army is down in the lobby and wants to interview you" was an unorthodox approach that worked. Encouraged after getting them for an hour on tape, I looked up the other most-famous resident of Naples: Lucky Luciano.

That cautious, polite, swarthy gentleman did not want to speak into a microphone at first, but he was fascinated by the tape I had just finished making with Miss Bergman, a woman he worshipped from afar. Had they ever met? "Of course not," the considerate racketeer replied, "she shouldn't associate with me."

In the lobby of the Albergo Vesuvio, with a federal narcotics agent quietly observing us from a corner, the gangster put on earphones and listened, enraptured, to Miss Bergman describe her

role in "Joan of Arc." But when movie director Rossellini appeared on the tape, an expression of embittered outrage, and then of pure malevolence, crossed Luciano's face.

### Moral Indignation

"Can you imagine," said the man who had been imprisoned for heading the prostitution racket in the United States, "any guy taking advantage of a woman like that?"

In that spirit of moral indignation, the man described by Thomas E. Dewey in "20 Against the Underworld" as "the greatest gangster in America" consented to a few mild questions with a recorder spinning.

"They're all lies," he said of the accusations against him. "How can you fight back when the press is against me? Some of them try to give me a fair shake, but they can't get it in print." Luciano felt strongly that he was the target of a media conspiracy. Later in life, I was to run across an identical attitude elsewhere.

Since the story of how he came by his nickname was fresh relevance this week, I dug up the old recording (try to find a needle that plays 78 rpm) and refreshed my recollection. How did he get nicknamed Lucky?

"Belin! that my right name was Luciano," he said matter-of-factly. "It was cut short when I was a young boy, and made it Lucky." But what about the famous story about the time in 1929 when he was taken for a ride, and miraculously escaped, and was called Lucky afterward?

"Not true." Even after 20 years and on a scratchy record, Lucky's resounding "not true" comes across as the irritated denial of a legendary figure who is not pleased with that part of his own legend.

I must have looked disappointed. Luciano, he added, "All newspapers talk." He hated the press, and delighted in shocking the down whatever reporters liked to build up.

Would this man, some years later, recounting his life to a biographer, change character and weakly accept the "newspaper fall" as the truth? Hardly; and the fact that reputable publishers have swallowed that concoction must be causing Luciano paroxysms in purgatory if not filarities in hell.

### Value of Gold

Gold has always been the most desired possession since time immemorial. It has an inexplicable fascination that will remain even if the American government tries to play down its value as a monetary unit.

What would be the intrinsic value of paper money if there were no gold left in Fort Knox? The government can print bills in denominations of a billion, as Germany did after World War I. And with the same outcome.

In the years before World War I nobody cared whether payments were made in gold or paper money, because everyone had confidence in governments, business, justice, law and order.

ELSA MEZ, Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

### Vietnam 'Truth'

Anthony Lewis (NYT, Dec. 20) refers to Walter Lippmann and says that the "great must use (power) rationally in their own interest and the world's." I think that any sane person abhors war and one may even say that all wars are crimes. I would like to remind Mr. Lewis that violence, terror and subversion are not inherent in our thinking and action. Violence, terror and subversion are the traditional means of struggle of our opponents. Furthermore, we have never advocated the destruction or the elimination of our opponents. We believe in the political process and we are the ones who have everything to gain with an ef-

## China Notes: Settle Down; Leap Forward

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG—Anyone trying to gauge the direction of political winds in China these days ends up talking about cross-currents.

On the one hand there is a new dichotomy from Chairman Mao's "letting the country settle down" and unite after eight years of political revivification and struggle. On the other hand is a steady build-up to a movement in the countryside that has already been branded "to leap forward."

From the perspective of the leadership in Peking, there is a contradiction between the herding of the new drive and the apparent damping down of the ideological campaign that has linked Confucius and Lin Biao as its twin enemies. The campaign had to be aborted midway in the year, because industrial production and the transport system were suffering as a result of factional struggle. The movement, it appears, will be focused on production.

From the perspective of the provinces, counties and communes where officials are already being evangelized on the new theme it is hard to tell where the campaign ends and the new one begins.

A broadcast from the south western province of Yunnan recalled "certain cadres" for "letting the country settle down" and "letting the country leap forward." We should concentrate on grasping production.

What relaxation in the criticism of Mao's untimely leap appears and of the ancient sage was being, the broadcast complained was encouraging the return of "feudalism" and "capitalism" in the countryside and "capitalist trends" such as attaching more importance to cash and little grain.

### Same Themes

There has been a neatly orchestrated introduction of the same themes at the provincial level indicating at the least the central leadership is far from satisfied with the pace of rural development despite claims of new breakthroughs that are announced regularly. Commune officials, it is repeatedly stressed need to be "revolutionized."

When Imelda Marcos, first lady of the Philippines, visited China a few months ago, she was taken on a long drive by Chiang Ching-kuo to visit a village called Hsichung-chung. The village—China it is called a production brigade—is on a commune on the side of Taishan.

Miss Chiang, Mao's wife, told her guest that she had stayed there and even pointed out the house and bed she had used. Subsequently a broadcast from the Liaoning Province, in the north east, told of meetings in which members of the People's Liberation Army had been "exchanging experiences in learning from Hsichung-chung." In recent weeks that theme has been taken up by more than half the provinces.

The broadcasts never mention Miss Chiang, but with her association with the brigade established, it can be deduced that it must be the basis of her projects.

What's to be learned in Hsichung-chung? Even before Mr. Marcos went to China, the village was described in an article in the Peking newspaper Kung Pao. The village had 101 households and 532 people that had spontaneously turned itself into a nonstop cultural festival—a bucolic center for music, arts and studies.

In the yards, in the animal feeding sheds and in the field mills, the article said, nearly all the peasants could be heard in full-throated rendition of passages from Miss Chiang's novel revolutionary opera, "From the Dusk to Dusk." After dusk the village peasants composed poems and told stories "reflecting the current struggle," or they attended "evening political school" in which "backbone elements" that had qualified as "theorists" lectured.

The image of the countryside bursting into song under Miss Chiang's baton appears to awe some people in China. The original broadcast found it necessary to caution "those who regard the experience of Hsichung-chung as mere talking, singing and dancing, and thus nothing to be taken seriously."

Now party committees at all levels are being told that they must organize this work seriously. Hsichung-chung, it appears, is to furnish the ideological impetus for the promised new leap.



## Christmas as Usual Despite Work Cuts

## German Workers Are Taking Crisis in Stride

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

CHLSENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Dec. 23.—Oil prices are soaring and the world is plunging into economic crisis, but for German car worker Walter Brockmann and his family, this Christmas will be pretty much like every other one.

"The money is shorter this time, but the kids won't be disappointed," he told a visitor the other day.

Money is short because Mr. Brockmann, a machinist at the big Opel automobile plant in nearby Bochum, has been on short time for more than a year now, as the automobile industry reeled under the impact of the energy crisis.

The 40-year-old Mr. Brockmann has been hurt by the worldwide recession, but, as he says, the pain has been bearable though the boredom is worse.

Mr. Brockmann, his wife and two children live in a third-floor apartment in this grimy Ruhr industrial town that once prospered on the rich lodes of coal beneath it. Thanks to soaring oil prices, coal is once again in demand, but many famous old mines have already closed down for good.

One of them was the Bismarck, where Mr. Brockmann worked underground. He is one of several hundred thousand miners who successfully switched to other industrial jobs during the West German "Wirtschaftswunder," the economic miracle.

## Vacation Home

Mr. Brockmann's income was cut in half and his wife took a part-time job to help make ends meet. Then, as he moved up the Opel wage scale, they put aside money to buy a vacation home on the North Sea. They bought the land two years ago and would be building on it except for the short-time work.

With normal overtime, Mr. Brockmann estimates he should have been making \$800 a month now. Instead, his Opel pay packet is \$500, but he gets 70 per cent of his lost income back in the form of unemployment compensation.

He has been laid off for approximately seven days a month for the last year. Although the situation is uncertain, he is not thinking of switching jobs again; he has nine years with Opel and, after another year, he will be eligible for a pension from the General Motors subsidiary.

Like almost all other big automobile firms, Opel-Bochum has been cutting back its labor force. It persuaded about 4,000 of its 12,800-man staff to quit by giving them large bonuses. About half of them were *Gastarbeiter*, or foreign workers, who took their bonuses and went home.

With auto sales still falling—overall they are down 30 per cent—more jobs are in danger. The federal government, convinced that the slump will end next year, has offered firms who do not fire surplus workers large payroll subsidies to tide them over.

The measure reflects Bonn's approach to the economic crisis: a little touch-up here and there, but no drastic changes. The Germans may have had it better in the recent past, but no one in the industrialized world has it so good today as they do.

It is fairly easy to paint the picture black. Unemployment will top 1 million this winter, the highest figure since the immediate postwar period. Bankruptcies this year will also set a record.

## Holding the Line

But despite increases in oil import costs, West Germany is holding the line on inflation, which is currently running at about 7 per cent.

Partly because buyers want stable prices, West Germany's exports are booming and the country will have a record balance-of-trade surplus this year, making it virtually the only industrialized nation in the black.

The Christmas season brought the expected sales rush. Industry is booming again after a summer slump. Resorts are jammed and in Austria hotelkeepers are turning away persons who want to stay for less than 10 days.

The average German now makes \$690 a month, or three times the average in 1960.

Two disastrous bouts of currency inflation in this century have created a great fear among Germans of this particular bogey. They tend to listen with respect when their politicians, bankers and businessmen tell them that inflation is the biggest threat to their jobs.

Thus, the trade unions are being relatively modest in their demands for next year. They have scaled down their pay claims to 10 per cent to 11 per cent and will settle for considerably less.

## Tax Reform

The government points out that a tax reform, effective Jan. 1, will put \$5 billion more into the pockets of lower-income groups.

## Austrian Queries Avalanche Claim

INNBRUCK, Austria, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The head of an inquiry into Saturday's avalanche disaster in Kitzbuehel today disputed local officials' statements that the nine skiers who died were in a zone clearly marked as dangerous.

Robert Brannias, the official named to investigate the accident, said in Kitzbuehel that large numbers of skiers had told him that the slope where the accident happened had not been roped off.

This has been combined with some federal aid to help industries and regions that are relatively weak.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, an economist by profession, is determined to hold the line on inflation. He and his advisers generally agree that the next six months will be rough, but, as he puts it, "we'll be over the hill after that."

Mr. Schmidt is said to be depressed and irritated by the lack of U.S. action to keep off a depression. West German planners think that the United States should start refueling now, before the whole Western world is dragged into a deeper recession on the tail of a collapsing American economy.

The Germans are all too aware of their dependency on world markets. Their economy is highly export-oriented, and their membership in the Common Market ties their fate to that of other member countries that are piling up huge trading deficits and whose inflationary rates run twice that of West Germany and more.

Mr. Schmidt recently tendered Italy a big bank credit and has offered to do the same for France. Politically, such measures are unacceptable over the long run; German voters are angered over

their role as paymaster for the ailing economies of other Common Market countries.

The American plan to set up a \$25-million recycling fund to help the world through the energy crisis has run into opposition here. The main contributors to the fund would be the United States and West Germany.

The Germans are likely to plod ahead doggedly, practicing economy at home, recording huge trade surpluses and lecturing the United States and their Common Market partners on the need for discipline and belt-tightening.

Here in the Ruhr coal belt, Mr. Schmidt gets a sympathetic hearing. "Many people blame the Social Democrats but no one could do better," Mr. Brockmann said.

Mr. Brockmann misses the coal pits. "It was hard and dangerous work, but we had a certain *Kameradschaft* [togetherness]."

"I'd go back, except for my wife," he said. "The miners are getting a 13th-month's salary bonus like everyone else now. In my day, we used to get as little as 50 marks Christmas money."

Meanwhile, Mr. Brockmann is trying to cope with boredom, his biggest problem. "We were spoiled by too much work over the years," he said.

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## Obituaries

## Sterling North, 68, Author And Literary Critic in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Sterling North, 68, author and literary critic, whose "Rascal: A Memoir of a Better Era," the story of his boyhood and his pet raccoon in a small Wisconsin village, became an American classic, died yesterday in a nursing home in Morristown, N.J.

"Rascal" won 10 awards and citations in 1963 and later, was published in 14 foreign countries, was filmed by Walt Disney Productions in 1969 and sold more than a million copies.

An earlier book, "So Dear to My Heart," a tale of a boy and his pet lamb, was filmed by Walt Disney in 1949.

Mr. North had been literary editor of the Chicago Daily News, New York Post and New York World Telegram & Sun. His book reviews were widely syndicated.

## Lord Haden-Guest

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Stephen Haden-Guest, 72, an editor and translator who occasionally used his British title as Lord Haden-Guest but never took his seat in the House of Lords in succession to his father, died Saturday in a hospital here.

He was educated in France, at University College, London, and then London School of Economics, where he took his degree in 1922. In World War II, he was assigned to the British Information Office here. He worked at the United Nations information office in 1943-46. In 1948, he became an editorial adviser to the American Geographical Society.

## Alan Sorrell

SOUTHERN, England, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Painter and designer Alan Sorrell, 70, has died in a hospital here after being injured in a car crash last week.

He was an exhibitor of the

## Ethiopian Army Says Units Clash With Eritreans

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Fighting has broken out between government troops and secessionist guerrillas outside Asmara, capital of the troubled northern province of Eritrea, the Military Council of the North announced tonight.

The announcement also said four persons were killed and 41 injured last night when rebels threw grenades into two bars in the center of the city.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has been fighting the Ethiopian Army since Eritrea, which had been a federal state with a large degree of autonomy, was made a province in 1962.

Asmara residents said there had been sporadic shooting in various parts of the city until the early hours of the morning. Machine gun fire and the thump of mortars were heard and the night sky was illuminated by tracer bullets as army units and secessionist elements fought.

Sources in Addis Ababa said there had also been clashes between rebels and the army near Asab. Ethiopia's most important Red Sea port.

## Dutch Investigate Dassault Official

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—An investigation was ordered here today in connection with allegations that the French Dassault aircraft company attempted to bribe Dutch members of parliament in order to obtain plane sales.

The Amsterdam prosecutor, J.F. Hartman, ordered the investigation after the Dutch company's representative in the Netherlands, J. Boterman of Rotterdam. The investigation stems from charges by at least one Dutch legislator that he had been offered a bribe to influence the Netherlands' choice of a military aircraft to replace obsolete U.S. Starfighters.

Royal Academy and of the Royal Watercolor Society. Many of his works are in permanent museums and private collections. He also was an authority on Roman Britain and was responsible for many important archaeological reconstructions.

## George Grimshaw

AUBURN, Calif., Dec. 23 (UPI).—George Grimshaw, 84, the oldest active helicopter pilot in the United States, died in a crash Saturday night in thick fog while attempting to land near here.

Mr. Grimshaw took up helicopter flying five years ago, as a hobby. A miner and contractor by profession, he used his helicopter to oversee business interests and to help search for persons lost in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

## Fosco Giachetti

ROME, Dec. 23 (AP).—Fosco Giachetti, 70, a movie and theatrical actor, died yesterday of a heart ailment. He starred in many films during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

VACATION-BOUND—Cars lined up at the border crossing point between Germany and Austria near Salzburg. Many were carrying vacationers to the Austrian Alps for skiing vacations over the holidays. Delays of up to three hours for customs clearance were reported during the weekend.

## Turks Do Not Want Makarios To Control Talks on Cyprus

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Turkish officials say they are ready to begin serious negotiations over Cyprus but they have set down two conditions that could hinder progress toward a settlement.

They do not want Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, to control the negotiating position of the Greeks. They know it is unrealistic to expect the archbishop to resign but they hope he will delegate full negotiating authority to Glafkos Clerides, the speaker of the parliament.

The Turks also want the Greeks to acknowledge the principle that any settlement must be based on a "geographical federation." By that, they mean that Cyprus should be divided into two zones, linked by a federal government but administered separately.

One zone would be controlled by the ethnic Turks, who make up 18 per cent of the population; and the other by the ethnic Greeks, who account for 80 per cent.

## Guarded Optimism

Turkish officials have expressed guarded optimism following the recent meetings in Brussels among Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers. As a member of the Turkish delegation put it, "We found out that Greece is willing to have negotiations—and vice versa."

The Turks urged Mr. Kissinger and the Greek delegation to put pressure on the archbishop to withdraw from the negotiating process. Archbishop Makarios has been making conciliatory statements lately but analysts have long considered him masterful at ambiguity.

If all goes according to the plan sketched out in Brussels, the next step would be for Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, to start preliminary discussions on political subjects.

The two men, who are old friends, have already been discussing humanitarian issues raised by the Turkish invasion of the island in July. There was wide agreement in Brussels that these talks should now become "much more meaningful," according to a Turkish official. However, he added, any final settlement would have to be negotiated between Athens and Ankara.

The Turks are pleased that Greece now has a strong leader, Constantine Karamanlis. He established good relations with

Ankara during his previous tenure as Premier. They realize that only a strong government can make the compromises necessary to reach an agreement and they worry about the weakness of their Premier, Eadl Irmak.

## Greece Gets Draft of New Constitution

ATHENS, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis today published a draft of Greece's new constitution. It grants the president of the republic more authority than former King Constantine enjoyed.

The 112-article constitution, approved by the Cabinet today, will be submitted for debate in parliament Jan. 7, a government spokesman said.

Under the new draft, the president, elected for a five-year term, appoints the premier, can declare martial law and has the right to veto legislation and hold a referendum on questions of national importance.

He can also dismiss the government on the recommendation of a newly-established Council of the Republic, and dissolve parliament by the same procedure if he decides that the house is out of step with popular sentiment. Dissolving parliament was formerly a prerogative of the king of Greece.

## 61-Page Draft

Mr. Karamanlis, introducing the 61-page draft to the Cabinet, said the new constitution was created for Greece, taking into consideration past experience and international practice.

"It balances the authority of each state organ and, while allowing the executive authority to act at a fast pace, it does not undermine parliament," he said.

The new charter, which includes articles derived from the U.S. French, German, Italian and Swiss constitutions, stipulates that the president will be elected by parliament by a two-thirds majority. If no one wins after three voting sessions, parliament will be dissolved within 10 days and new elections held.

The president's veto can be overridden by a three-fifths majority in the parliament, which can also extend martial law beyond a two-month period decreed by the president, according to the draft.

## 200 to 300 Deputies

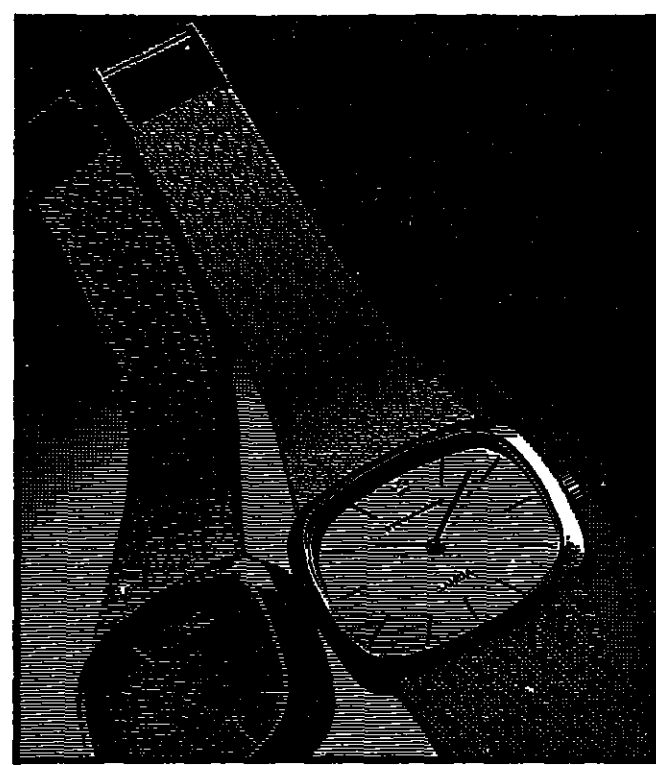
The draft provides for a 200-member to 300-member parliament to serve for a five-year period. Deputies cannot change parties and may be sued for defamation with parliament's approval.

The draft constitution, the fifth in modern Greek history, replaces the 1953 charter. Ignoring the constitution of 1968 introduced by the former military dictatorship and approved in a referendum the following year.

Mr. Karamanlis's New Democracy party controls 230 seats in the current 300-member parliament. Provisional President Michael Stasiopoulos, who was elected by parliament, will serve as head of state until parliament approves the new draft.

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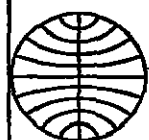
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100.00	99.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	100.00	99.00	10.00	4.00	4.00

International Stock Indexes			
Index	1974	Prev.	HIGH
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Frankfurt	107.81	108.28	117.54
London	180.80	180.50	180.00
London 500	67.40	67.40	67.40
Milan	85.75	85.97	154.24
Nairobi	69.00	69.00	118.00
Sydney	301.87	301.87	188.00
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